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THE LASTING GIFT

Bulwer said: "Never treat money affairs with levity; money is character."

Did you ever stop to think that nearly all the virtues have something to do with the use of money? Take honesty, justice, generosity, charity, frugality, forethought, self-denial, for instance.

When you do consider this, you will see the importance of a right conception of the value of money and its use, and the appropriateness of a savings bank account with a first deposit in it as a Christmas gift for young persons.

Parents, do you realize that the success of your children will depend, to a considerable extent, upon the start you give them?

And it is not so much the amount of money you leave them as it is the kind of habits they learn from you.

When, as a Christmas gift for your son or daughter, your nephew, niece or grandchild, you start a savings account for him or her in a good bank, you are doing a very wise thing, because you are making it easy for the young person to acquire the saving habit, something that will be of lifelong benefit to him.

So while you may give only a few dollars in actual cash, you will be starting the boy or girl on the right road and you will be inculcating a lesson of thrift which ought to mean a great deal to the child later on, not only in dollars and cents, but also in character, happiness and usefulness.

Why not try this plan this Christmas, and be an unusually sensible Santa Claus?

REFORM VIA PUNISHMENT

Sufficiently chastened, the New York legislature took about a week to rush through a program of important legislation. Like the bad little boy who was vigorously spanked, their heart was "God's little garden." What was refused to Governor Sulzer, on orders from Tammany, was swallowed at a gulp.

This program included an employers' liability law, which is probably the most liberal to the workmen of any yet adopted in the states. It starts at two-thirds of the weekly wage during permanent disability, and a widow gets 30 per cent during her widowhood.

It includes state insurance for employers and all employers must insure their employees through some approved agency. Contributory negligence, assumption of risk and fellow servant neglect are taken away as defenses.

But still more illuminating is the passage of a stringent primary law, copied from the Massachusetts law. This is the rock on which Sulzer and Tammany split. This is the measure which Sulzer insisted upon and Tammany ordered killed. Indeed, it is even more stringent than the then proposed measure.

It seems that even Tammany is amenable to chastisement. It had at least been pounded to quiescence and the legislature that started as the personal property of Charles F. Murphy has closed with an actually constructive and meritorious record.

OPEN-AIR SLEEPING

Sleeping porches are gaining in popularity throughout the country, and nowhere more than in Arizona wherever buildings make possible their use. Sleeping in the open air is an invaluable boon to health in comparison with sleeping indoors.

Under ordinary conditions of breathing some of the expired air must be drawn back again into the lungs. A few experiments to determine the proportion of the breath that is re-inspired have been made during the last fifteen years, but no really thorough study of the question was carried out until the recent work of Crowder. This investigator has studied by ingenious methods the effect of change of position, body motion, different types of breathing and different temperatures, and in addition has determined the conditions that obtain on the sleeping porch and in the open air. His conclusions are that (1) a person remaining quiet and indoors will immediately rebreathe from 1 to 7 per cent of his own expired air; (2) when lying in bed the percentage is higher, rising to from 4 to 10 per cent, depending on the position assumed while sleeping; (3) when sleeping in the open pure air is in fact rebreathed. The same influences here produce the same relative results that they do inside. When one buries his head between pillow and bedclothes for the sake of warmth, re-inspiration is inevitable, and it is not necessarily small in amount. The significance of this study in connection with questions of ventilation is obvious. Since even under the most favorable conditions we cannot avoid drawing back into the lungs some of the air that has just passed out of them, not much importance can be attached to the slight variations in carbonic acid gas which occur in the air of rooms. A little deeper breathing seems to be the utmost physiologic effect that could be caused. These experiments also furnish additional evidence against the theory that efficient ventilation consists in the chemical purity of the air, in its freedom from "a toxic organic substance." Even were a poisonous substance present in the expired air—a fact no experiment has yet been able to demonstrate—the human body under every-day conditions is apparently well able to adjust itself to the re-inhalation of this hypothetical substance, since a considerable quantity of the expired air is always taken back into the lungs. The failure of many expensive ventilation systems to confer the comfort expected from them has been due to neglect of such facts, says The American Medical Association. The attempts to "renew" the air by displacing a certain volume at regular intervals were based on the theory that good ventilation was due to freedom from the chemical constituents of expired air. We now know that this practice did not achieve the end aimed at, because the essential factors in good ventilation are not freedom from carbonic acid gas or from a mythical organic poison, but are coolness, dryness and motion. Crowder's work brings the old and new theories of ventilation into sharp contrast. "The theory of displacement does not sufficiently take into consideration that all animals possessing lungs ventilate them on a very simple principle of dilution; nor does the pure air theory sufficiently consider that the air of the lungs always remains highly contaminated with their own excretory gases, and that there is such an effective barrier as the dead space against the lowering of the contamination."

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP DECLARED DANGEROUS

President Brown of New York Central Lines Warns—Rate Decision Index to the Future.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 22.—William C. Brown, president of the New York Central Lines, speaking last night at dinner tendered to the president and directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said in part:

"I have unbounded faith in the future of this country, but I believe we are approaching a crisis when the influence of every thoughtful, conservative, patriotic citizen must be exerted to the utmost to stem the tide of socialism which has gained ominous strength during the past decade."

"I may be wrong, but as a citizen with years of railroad experience behind me, and whatever remains of life as a business man before me, I cannot but believe that government ownership of the railroads of the nation would be a dangerous mistake."

"I think every conservative citizen shrinks from the experiment, but I believe the decision shrinks from the experiment, but I believe the decision of the rate case now under consideration before the Interstate Commerce Commission will either substantially check or prove to be a long step in this dangerous direction."

"If the moderate advance asked for is denied, in my opinion it will be impossible for the railroads to secure the funds with which to make improvements without which expansion of the commerce of the nation must gradually come to a halt."

"In this event, if it should come the demand that the government provide funds necessary to supply adequate transportation facilities will be irresistible, and government ownership and operation with whatever it involves for weal or woe to the nation, will be the inevitable result."

"The New York Central Lines serve 23 of the 50 cities in the United States, having a population of 100,000 or more located in the most densely populated section of the country and serving the greatest and most diversified industries, absolutely necessary enlargement of its terminals and improvements in track and station facilities, require constant expenditures on a large scale, because a railroad is never finished and cannot stop without retrograding."

"These lines, since June 30, 1910, have added \$15,000,000 to the property which they devote to public use. The gross operating revenues have increased \$9,000,000, and yet the whole system had in the year just closed \$2,254,750 less net corporate income than in 1910. The dividends declared in 1912 were over \$4,000,000 less than in 1910, notwithstanding the increase of \$6,000,000 in the gross operating revenue."

"In other words since June 30, 1910, there has been added to the property investment about \$15,000,000 a week, while the net corporate income in 1912 was less by about \$63,000 a week than in 1910, indicating that expansion of business and added facilities have caused a net loss to the stockholders."

"The road has been extended less than 60 miles and only about \$16,000,000 of the amount expended has gone into the road. Central Terminal during these three years. The money has been spent for the improvements and additional facilities absolutely necessary in order to handle the enormous increase in traffic; and in my opinion, unless a limit is to be fixed to the agricultural, commercial and industrial growth of the nation expenditures of substantially this magnitude must continue for an indefinite period to permit the railroads to continue to render efficient service."

"During the last 18 months, the New York Central has expended within the corporate limits of Rochester in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 and it is unnecessary for me to say to any large shipper present tonight that as rapidly as the money can be made available there should be spent in improving the freight facilities alone of this city, at least \$1,500,000 more and this applies to scores of other localities on the New York Central Lines."

"The magnificent terminals of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads in New York city will produce little additional revenue. The handsome passenger stations at Utica and Rochester will not add a dollar to the earnings of the road. These improvements are necessary and they are demanded by the public with an insistence which cannot be disregarded, and money must be provided for them."

NEW RAILROAD WILL HELP OUT SECTION

PHOENIX, Dec. 17.—The building of a narrow gauge railroad from Crown King to the holdings of the Nelson Mining Company, 4,000 feet distant, the installing of a twenty-stamp mill at the mine and a vast amount of other surface improvements was the important announcement made today by General Manager George P. Harrington, as the outcome of over one year of active exploration of that group. The move is warranted by the thousands of tons of ore ready for blocking out and on the dumps.



Arizona News Nuggets

IN THE SUPREME COURT

PHOENIX—The supreme court yesterday handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of George Fishborough, Incorporated, appellant, vs. Jean and Nellie Beeler. The case was originally tried before Judge Frank Baxter of Yuma county. It involves the foreclosure of a mortgage given to secure some notes. Judge Ross and Franklin concurred in the opinion affirming the case while Judge Cunningham wrote a special opinion.

WINTER STRAWBERRIES

MESA—H. W. Tice of Higley brought to Mesa a box of home grown strawberries picked last night from the Tice strawberry bed at Higley. Mr. Tice states that he has had strawberries at his ranch since last Easter, and that up to Thanksgiving, he had all the family could use and a considerable amount to sell, while the vines are still bearing a small amount.

HORSES FOR SONORA GOVERNOR

PHOENIX—W. C. Treadwell, a horse buyer representing Governor Mayorena of Sonora for whom he is hunting three black matched horses, arrived in Phoenix last night. He was accompanied by J. M. Phillips, of Tucson, but who is known as one of the best judges of horse flesh in the state. Treadwell comes from Hermosillo, to which place he will take the animals he purchases.

QUIET IN EAST

TUCSON—That the money market is very quiet and that railroads are not purchasing supplies because of the hostile attitude of many states towards them was the statement of T. H. Kruttschnitt, assistant superintendent of the Southern Pacific railroad, who returned yesterday from New York City.

ASSESSORS ELECT OFFICERS

TUCSON—Following the formal close of the assessors' convention the county assessors met informally in order to discuss a number of taxation questions after the departure of the tax commissioners and also for the purpose of electing officers. Tom Campbell of Prescott was re-elected president for the coming year. George Truman of Florence was elected as vice president, and E. A. Hughes of Tombstone secretary and treasurer. The officers will make plans during the coming year for the continuance of the organization and such other meetings as may be decided upon.

TO OIL STREETS

GLOBE—The city of Globe has received a shipment of eleven barrels of road oil or asphaltum which it is expected will be first tested on the pavement to be laid on Mesquite street from the First National Bank building to the Arizona Eastern railroad tracks. If the tests prove a success in this part of the city, the city engineering department hopes to be able to extend its use to other sections of the city.

MASON HONORED

PHOENIX—With appropriate ceremony, members of Arizona lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., on Tuesday evening presented to Amos A. Betts, the retiring worshipful master, a handsome post master's jewel. The presentation

speech was made by Past Grand Master Frank Thomas, to whom the recipient responded appreciatively. The jewel is of solid gold.

NEW CHURCH

GLOBE—A new church and community house is to be erected by the people of Ray soon after the first of the year, according to word brought to Globe by Rev. J. I. Blair Larned, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, who returned from a visit to the camp. Mr. Larned went to Ray a few days ago to preach a sermon for the members of his church there, that parish at this time being without a rector. Plans for the new edifice have already been drawn by Mrs. French, wife of Judge French of Ray, and the construction is to begin at an early date. The company has been liberal in its assistance of the project.

PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES

PHOENIX—Certificates of proficiency were mailed today from the office of the adjutant general to the officers of the National Guard of Arizona, who completed the officers' correspondence school course last year and attained a high average in their examinations. The officers are: Captain Earl W. Hill, Company B, Phoenix; Captain Willard G. Seeler, Company K, Tucson; Captain A. C. Taylor, staff, Phoenix; Lieutenant Lyman D. La Tourette, Company B, Phoenix; Lieutenant F. D. Hunt, Company K, Tucson; Lieutenant Clyde Pickett, Company B, Phoenix.

INTERESTED IN OIL

DOUGLAS—Accompanied by Dr. J. S. Stryker, a noted oil expert from California, F. M. Watts, J. H. Francis and Albert Stacey are at Playas for the purpose of looking over the land owned by the Playas Valley Oil company (and organization in process of formation in Douglas) with some of the representative business men of the city back of it.)

ALLEGED EXTORTION

PHOENIX—The now famous case of Robert H. Lee, convicted in the superior court of Graham county of extorting \$1600 from H. E. Smith has reached the supreme court on an appeal. Lee prays for a new trial, his attorneys assigning various grounds. According to Smith's story, Lee and two other cattlemen found him alone on the range and forced him to butcher a cow. Later they extorted \$100 from him by threatening to accuse him of cattle stealing. There were many angles to the case, which was bitterly fought in the Graham county court.

INDUSTRIAL FARM

PHOENIX—Two thousand acres of excellent farming land, on the Fort Grant military reserve, have been selected by Mulford Winsor, chairman of the land commission, for the state. The selection was made under the act of congress granting the state 2000 acres of the reserve for the industrial school. According to Winsor, the industrial school can be made self-supporting by careful cultivation of the land which has just been selected. Eight hundred acres are sub-irrigated. That is, the water is near the surface and practically no irrigation is required. This land grows excellent crops of grain and corn.